CAMERON.

An Interview with the English

RUMORS OF STANLEY.

Liverpool, April 3, 1876.

The basy city of Liverpool seemed the quietest of country hamlets yesterday morning. It was Sunday, and the day is absolutely one of rest in England. But the strictly drawn lines of clerical propriety aid not prevent the great commercial city from flocking to the landing stage on yesterday afternoon to welcome home Lieutenant Cameron, the latest among the explorers of Central Africa. He returned after an absence of more than three years, during which he has crossed that greatest of all peninsulas. The object of his original commission is so well known that it need only be referred to. He was engaged by the Royal Geographical Society to carry relief to Dr. Livingstone, and accomplished his arduous duty only to find the man dead whom he had gone to succor. He sent the LIVERPOOL, April 3, 1876. and accomprished his anados of the man dead whom he had gone to succer. He sent the body of the great missionary back to England and then started on his journey of discovery, which ended only

Of the reception of Lieutenant Cameron yesterday and the hearty welcome which was given him by the Mayor the cable has already informed you.

After these impressive ceremenies were ended he drove to the house of his cousin at No. 9 Sandon terrace, where I by previous appointment called upon

I sent in my card and was cordially received by Licutemant Cameron in person. He was in the best of humor and did not display the slightest aversion to an interview. After congratulating him upon his safe return, which he warmly acknowledged, I asked for some details regarding his march from Tanganyika to

"My first duty, I do not need to tell you," the Licutenant began, "is to the Royal Geographical So-ciety, which equipped and sent me out; but I shall be glad to give you any information regarding my journey which shall not anticipate the report I am to make to that body. I am only sorry that I was not able to ob-

for it I had I should not seel justified in withholding it from the New York Herald."

You left Zanzibar on May 29, 1873, and Ujiji on Tan ganyika about a year later, as we are informed. How did you proceed from that point?" I asked.

"As you are doubtiess aware the original object of the expedition was to relieve Dr. Livingstone; but when we met the corpse of the good old gentleman there was nothing left in that direction for us to do. His remains were forwarded to England, and I then determined to follow up the river Lualaba to its mouth and forever

With this design I went to Nyangwé, on the Lower Luaiaba, or, as it is known at that particular point, the Ugarowwa. This village is on the Manyuema side of the river, and is well known in African exploration."

"I want to ask a question about the Tanganyika before we finally leave it. Did you not make an ex-

ploration of its west const?"

"I traversed the country below the southern end of the lake; and again, after my return to Ujiji, in the spring of 1874, crossed to Ruanda."

"That is the point to which I had especial reference. Did you, as has been reported, find an outlet to the

great lake of Burton and Speke?"

'There is a stream flowing out of Tanganyika toward the Atlantic coast in a wide, steady and rapid current. This important river is called by the natives the Luvuba or Lukuga. I secured a boat at Ruanda and pushed sown this stream, hoping, as I confidently believe to this hour, that the current would lead me into the Lualaba and finally into the Congo. But at the end of a lew miles we encountered an insurmountable barrier of rushes and grass, under which the river disappeared fushes and grass, under which the river disappeared for a long distance. We observed great pieces of timber carried down by the stream and sucked under the floating sod. The current was running at that point fully ten knots, or about eleven miles per hour. Regretfully I was compelled to return to the great lake; but the head man of the tribe encountered at the beginning of the stream assured me that the stream could be foil lowed by a few difficult portages to the Lualaba."

"Returning to Nyangwe, then, you made your final

"Yes. There I encountered the great disappointment of my trip. I found it impossible to obtain boats for money or by begging. No materials were obtainable wherewith to build them. The natives would rather part with their wives and children than their boats, for a few pounds I could not get a boat for 100 gumens. Thence I went with a caravan of Portuguese traders to Kilemba. This route lay toward the south two degrees, or from four to six south latitade. It is situated in the middle of Urua. I was able to settle for-

LUALARA IS NOT A PERDER OF THE NILE.

The river at that point was only 1,400 feet above the sea level. This ended the mystery of the Luniaba as lar as its northern cutiet. I knew then that its mouth, or that of the stream into which it debouched, was to be found somewhere along the Atlantic coast. I would have given the wealth of Monte Cristo, had I pos-It Mr. Stanley can only force his way from the Albert Nivanza across to Nyangwé, and can

upon the Lualaba at that point he can land her in the ocean within three months. Of that I am as sure as that I sit here. He can fully verify the one great dream of my life, which was so nearly within my grasp that I feel keenly the impossibility to me of verifying it."

"The country between Kilemba and the coast was

though I crossed the line of Livingstone, and, near the Atlantic coast, of Magyar's trip in 1850."

"I made my home with an Arab and did not get away on my heal tramp until June, 1875. I then dethe Zambesi and the Conge. This plan I carried out until the day in last November when I set foot in Ben-"Picase give the route in stages as you made it."

"From Kilemba I struck to the westward, over a caravan trail, till I reached a large stream, said to be the Loman, along whose eastern bank I had before travelled on my way from Nyangwe.

The towns were very close together, recurring every five or ten miles, and were, in some instances, quite large. The natives appeared to be gregarious in their instances and to desire much rather to herd together in villages than to ravage the neighboring country. They the castward of Tanganyika. An easy stage of forty miles brought me to Kasoro; thence I turned to the southward, and, after a walk of about fifty miles, came to Luwinda, on the Kituilgi branch of the Lovoi river, which, you may remember, flows into lake Kikonja, thus forming the nucleus of another system of streams which, finally, unite about two degrees further north

three-fourths of the towns of that region begin with either L or K. The distance in this stage is about 325 miles. Streams of considerable size exist every few

"Can't you teil me something about the country?"
"I can simply say that it was a very interesting region. A journey of about ninety-five miles, almost due west, brought us to Kalundango, thence 180 miles brought us to the village of Peho, in Kibokwe. From that point 540 miles of a journey, by way of Bibl, brought us to Benguela in November last. I could have reached home by Christmas, only that I feared to encounter the English winter after three years in a southern climate."

tunities for commerce in the Congo-Lualaba and Tan-ganyika regions, if they are opened up by European or

American capital?" I asked.
"I can only say that there are vast stores of commercial wealth within the reach of the enterprise of

"Did you hear anything of Stanley?"
"Yes, I heard of him several times. Of course he was away to the northward of my most northerly point. Poor fellow, he has a desperate class of people would have been swept out of existence long ago. Several traders whom I saw at Nyangwé spoke of him. as a short, heavy set white man, in white clothes-in fact, I am absolutely certain from many other facts stated by them that they were speaking of Stanley.

RUMORS OF STANLEY.
"The headmen and Portuguese traders of the Lualaba region are deeply interested in Stanley's trip, and freent inquiries were made for him in Nyangwe. If he fortunate enough to get through to that point from the Albert Lake region be will find very good friends, who will furnish nim provisions and all necessary outfit. Dugumbe, the head man of the settlers at Nyangwe would do anything for him in his power. With his aid Stanley can get beats and practically solve forever the great Congothe intrepid fellow. I heard many rumors about the DESERTION OF HIS MEN

duced; but such reports are always in circulation, and hem. I can say only this, that if his men have heart and begun to desert the case is very serious. It will not do any good to knock a few of them on the head. The rest will simply sit down and shake their heads, but go further they will not. I can tellyou, from the bitterest of experience, that it is a dreadful position to find one's self in—alone in the wilderness—among human wild beasis, hundreds of you in the face. But I have only looked at the very worst side of the picture. I have hope that Stanley will come out all right, and I am sure that in the botom of my heart I hope so."

"What did you do with the men whom you brought through with you from Zanzibar to the West Coast, Lieutenant?" I asked

"I sent them around the Cape in a schooner, and they are probably at home by this time."

Again shaking the Lieutenant by the hand, I bade

Lieutenant Cameron is a native of Woymouth, in Dorsetshire, and was born in the year 1844. His father is the Rev. J. S. Cameron, rector of Shoreham, in Kent, and Colonel Cameron, of the Forty-second registront, and Colonel Cameron, of the Forty-second registront. ment, was his grandfather. At an early age he cuered the navy as a cadet, and afterward served as a midshipman under the Duke of Edinburgh. In this capacity he won the admiration of his superior officers by some special service, and it was proposed to pro-mote him to a higher rank. This, however, was op-posed on the ground of the service ren-dered being one not actually rendered for the beneuit of the navy. He obtained his lieutenantcy not long afterward. He served in sented with a gold medal in recognition of the zeal he displayed while on board the ship Star in suppressing the slave trade. He lett England on the 30th of No vember, 1872, engaged in Sir Bartle Frere's mission and in the month of March of the year 1873 he fairly started in the service which he has now accomplished.

There was a banquet given to Cameron this morning t the City Hall, and in response to a toast Lieutenant

at the City Hall, and is response to a teast Lieutenant Cameron responded as follows:—

I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kind and cordial way in which you have drunk my health. I have been welcomed in a way which has surpassed anything which I expected, or which I nad any right to expect. I congratulate myself on having come to Liverpool, for I believe your town has more to do with Africa than any other part of the United Kingdom. All the trade of the West Coast is, I know, practically in your hands. In my long journeys, as I have said, I was sustained by the thought that the people of England would not desert me, and I need not Kingdom. All the trade of the West Cossi is, I know, practically in your hands. In my long journeys, as I have said, I was sustained by the thought that the people of England would not desert me, and I need not say that your reception has proved that my belief was true. ("Hear, hear!") I left England on the 30th of November, 1872, and went to Zanzibar with Sir Bartlo Frere's mission. There were four of us—myself, Mr. Murphy, Dr. Dilion and Mr. Moffatt, a nephew of Livingstone, who was too young for the hardships of the lourney. After a great deal of difficulty in getting men I started with my first caravan in company with Dr. Dilion in March, 1813, leaving Murphy and Moffatt behind. Moffatt unfortunately died before he rejoined us, but Murphy went on with us over countries travelled through before by Burton and Speke and Stanley, to Unyanyembe. Here Dr. Dilion was taken ill and had to go tack, and I had difficulties with some of the natives, who offered opposition. Let me say here that it was not with the better class of Arabs, whom I have found to be, in the best sense of the word, gentlemen. On Livingstone's body coming in Dilion and Murphy went back with it, and I, after much delay, travelled by the same route as Burton and Stanley to Ujiji. There I met Arabs again, and received and at their hands. I spent over two months then in surveying Tanganyika, and after rounding its somtlern end I found out—what I had always believed there must be—an outlet on his western shore. Thence I went to Nyangwe, Livingstone's Irrthest, and found out that this outlet—the Lukuga—joined the Lualaba, which is really the head waters of the Congo. Alter in vain trying to get boats, I went with an Arab, Hamed-ib-Hamed, to his amp to try to work my way to Lake Sankarra, into which the Juanaba falls; but the chief on the opposite boank of the Lonami refused me a passage. I then worked away to the south to where I thought there were Portuguese traders and the country of Kasonga, who is chief of Urna. I found another Arab, Jumalitions

THE LATEST IN BOOTS.

There is an old and significant saw which says There is nothing like leather." As a fact the need of this now indispensable commodity must have been early felt, inasmuch as we have no authentic record of its invention any more than of that of the fiddle, the gallows, the policeman's club or any of the other inxuries of civilized life. The ox, the sheep, the horse, the pig and other quadrupeds have, up to the present, supplied most of the leather used in the world. Simple people may have imagined that such was always to be the case, and never suspected that the skins of the alligator, the anaconda, the catfish, &c., would be imwhich, finally, unite about two degroes further north in the Luslaba."

"Excuse me, Lieutenant," said I, theroughly despondent; "but had the natives in that region organized any 'spelling bees?"

The genial travellor laughed and took the gentle bint. He kindly spelled out the names from this point onward.

Across the black convinent.

"I must pass on rapidly from this point for two ressous." First, because the distance is great, and, second, because I must not tell you too much," resumed the suburned here merrity. "From Luwinds in easy stage brought us to Lunga Mandi's trading rillage, where I rested, thence forward toward the nouthwest, crossing innumerable streams, to Kitongo, a journey of about ninety miles. Forward again, now crossing streams alternately flowing the though and the westward. Great bills were seen occasionally on to the southeast, but following the though water sited—or what I believe to be it—we continued still touthwest through Kirwa, Kalesembe, Dosefu to Kisenga, it is almost gafe to say that the names of the aligator, the anaeconda, the caffish, &c., would be impressed into the earther of nearther cognoscenti. Man is, however, gitted with a kind of perverse ingentity; otherwise, crocked whiskey and John Kail? To this oblique ustine; we are probably indebted for the latest and ont attended whickley and John Kail? To this oblique ustine; we are probably indebted for the latest and ont attended whickley and John Kail? To this oblique ustine; we are probably indebted for the latest and ont attended to the limit and the latest the busine, the latest are desired whickley and John Kail? To this oblique ustine; we are probably indebted for the latest and ont attended to the limit and the latest the busine, the latest and ont attended to the limit and the cather of the tall, and the dead the prevent of a disorder and the wind of the cather of the latest the series of the latest CONKLING.

SENATOR CONKLING AS THE NEW YORK CANDI-DATE.

[From the New York Sun, April 15.] There is one argument in favor of Mr. Conkling's commation which his supporters have not urged with dequate zeal. It is just sixty years since the party opposed to the democracy selected its Presidential can-didate from the State of New York. In 1816 the feddidate from the State of New York. In 1816 the federalists ran Rufus King, of this State, as a sort of forlorn hope against James Monroe, but without the sightest expectation of electing him. In the long period which has since intervened, and during which the federalists passed away and the whig party rose and, after an illustrious career, disappeared, and the republican party was formed and finally came into power and has ruled the country for sixteen years, the Presidential candidate of the anti-democratic party has never been a citizen of New York. And yet all through this eventful epoch in the history of the antion New York has been in every particular the foremost State in the Union, and at nearly every Presidential election her vote has decided the contest.

In view of these striking facts may not the friends of Senator Conking insut that his nomination would be an act of simple justice to the republicans of New York? The opposition to the democracy for two generations past has selected its candidates for President from Massachusetts, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisana, New Jersey, California and Illinois, and even twice from Massachusetts, twice from Kentucky, and four times from Illinois, but not once from the State which in wealth, commerce, trade, and almost in population, has been the equal of all of them combined. And the nomination of this party for Vice President has only been accorded to New York vice in these sixty years.

A very vigorous effort was made to repair this wrong to New York in 1860. Governor Seward was pressed upon the Chicago Convention as the favorite of the State in which he was born and in whose affairs he had taken so conspicuous a part. But the appeal was in vair. The Convention at Checinnati will afford an opportunity for rectifying this inequality and recognizing the claims of this great State.

We presume the friends of Senator Conkling will not fail to take possession of the argument we propound, or to make the most of it at the appeal was eralists ran Rufus King, of this State, as a sort of for-

CONKLING'S CHANCE (From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.]

A month or so ago the name of Senator Conkling was hardly ever mentioned in connection with the repub-lican nomination for the Presidency; to-day he looms up as perhaps the strongest candidate on the republican side. Conkling will have the New York delegation very nearly solid, and it is understood that he will also retogether with New Jersey and Rhode Island, His together with New Jersey and Ishode Island. His friends calculate also upon the vote of the Southern States, most of which are now claimed for Morton, but are almost certain to be brought over to Conking. The Conking managers calculate that Blaine and Morton are now virtually out of the race. On the whole, we trust that Conking will be nominated.

The Raleigh (N. C.) News, a democratic newspaper,

contling for President.

The New York Herald has unusual sagacity in reading the signs of the times. In its long career it has rarely failed in its prognostications. Therefore, when the Herald so boldly foreshadows the nomination of Mr. Conkling as the republican candidate for the Presidency, the divination must be received with due respect.

The Piedmont Virginian says:—

The prospect for the democracy is not bright. A Conkling or even a Blaine administration would be a third term in a modified form, but modified in the right direction—that is, toward relative purity and honesty—for never again in our time can the rottenness of Grant be repeated. That was the gathered corruption of long years which has been laid bare less by the lancet of investigation than, by the natural bursting of the abscess when fully ripe. Rid of these peccant humors the country is on the road to health. We may be sure of that.

the Syracuse Journal says:—

Conking has more positive strength than any other candidate. This is recognized by Irrend and toe alike. He is a statesman rather than a politician; he is recognized as the ablest man in the Senate; his record is clean and he can be trusted. To quote the language of one of the best and most experienced judges of men in Washington, "Conking has culture equal to Webster, and would have his weight if the status of the Senate was as low now as in Webster's time. He is comparable to Clay or Calboun, or any other man of that rank."

WILLIAM C. BARRETT.

HIS RECORD IN DUBLIN AS AN ATTORNEY-THE QUESTION OF NAME-NO "CARTER KNOWN OR RECORDED.

The law regulating the admission of persons to prac-tice as attorneys in the Irish courts is not the same now as it was forty or fluy years ago. If any one now dealres to know the circumstances under which a person was qualified and admitted an attorney he need only to take himself to the offices of the "Incorporated Society-of the Attorneys and Solicitors of Ire-land," who, since 1866, are charged with looking after the preliminaries of admission. Things were different in 1831, and for five and thirty years after. Then a young man was admitted to practice by each particular court, whose officer he became in virtue of his admis-sion. Each court had its own separate "Roll," and it was impossible to ascertain anything about him, or, if he was guilty of misconduct, to make him amenable. A search through the several "Lists" of the three Superior Courts, which are "Lists" of the three Superior Courts, which are in the custody of the Chief Clerk of each court respectively showed that "W. C. Barrett" was admitted an attorney in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, on "May 20, 1851." The documents of that time—five and forty years ago—are not kept in the offices of the Exchequer Court, but in the Public Record office. A search there among the musty Exchequer records, which are stowed away in great open poses of ventilation, exhumed two sets of documents connected with the history of W. C. Barrett. One was ing the manuscript oaths taken by each person on his admission as an attorney by the Court of Exchequer, with the respective autograph signatures. Under date of May 20, 1831, there appears the following entry:—
"IN OPEN COURT—WM. C. BARRETE."

The other set of documents found among the Ex-chequer archives was the "file of documents relating to the admission of attorneys in the Court of Ex-

to the admission of attorneys in the Gourt of Exchequer for Easter Term 1831." Among them was a packet of papers, "grimed with the dust of years," concerning "William Carter Barrett, gentleman," and including five distinct documents, viz.:—

Petition to the Court for his admission to practice as an attorney. This is indorsed:—"Petition of William Carter Barrett, gentleman," and is as follows:—

To the Right Honorable and Honorable the Chancellor Treasurer Lord Cutef Baren and the rest of the barons of his Majesty s'Court of Exchequer in Irriand:—

The homble petition of William Carter Barrett showeth:—
That by virtue of insenture of apprenticeship, bearing date the eighteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, petitioner was bound apprentice unto William Melton, gentleman, one of the staorneys, for the term of five years, to learn the profession of an attorney.

That petitioner accordingly served the said william Molton, gentleman, as such his apprentice or clerk for the said term of five years, from the said eighteenth day of June incommended eight hundred and twenty-five faithfully, honestly and diligently. Petitioner, therefore, hopes this honorable Court, will admit him an attorney thereof.

May it therefore please your Lardships to admit your petitioner will pray.

And your petitioner will pray.

We humbly certify that we have, pursuant to the statate, liquited and examined into the morals and qualifications of

Dated this 18th day of May, 1831.

BARREYE.

M. FRANKS.

W. FURLONG.

W. FURLONG.

William Uniter harrett, gentleman, and think him a proper person to become an autorney of this honorable Court.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1831.

P. PLUNKETT.

J. PARRAN.

WILLIAM STEWART.

[B.]

BARRETT, GENTLEMAN, FQ. EX-APPIDAVIT OF WILLIAM C. BARRETT, GENTLEMAN, FQ. 22-CHEQUEER.

William Carter Barrett, of the city of Dublin, gentleman, aged upward of ixenty-one years, maketh oath and saith that by virtue of indentures of Apprenticeship, etc. [Staned] WILLIAM C. BARRETT. Sworn before me this 10th day of May, 1831. JN. CATHREW, Secondary.

terney of the said Cours of Exchanger, particular to the attains in such case made and provided.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1831.

Egitty Exchanger. — William Carles Barrett, of the city of Dublin, aged upward of atteen years, maketh oath and saith that deponent, on the 13th day of April 18tt, posted a true copy of the above recited notice unon each of the respective courts.

Swern before me this 17th day of May 1831, at my office.

RICHARD EAMES, Finacer.

APPIDATT OF MR. NOLEN, TO WHOM W. C. BARRETT SRAYED.

city of Dublin, centleman, was bound apprentice unto this deponent, &c. WILLIAM MOLTON, bwom before me this 10th day of May 1831.

JN. CATHREW, Secondary

city of Dublin, consileman, was bound apprentice and this deposent. Se.

Sworn before me this 10th day of May, 1831.

JN. CATHIREW. Secondary

The fifth was a certificate from the proper revenue officer that "William Carter Barrett, gentleman," had paid the legal dury upon animission as an attorney.

It will be observed that he is always designated "William Carter Barrett," but that he signs himself, except in one place, simply "William & Barrett," Any one observing the signature to the affidavit of "Posting Notices" would at once see that this was his usual mode of signature.

There is then no loungation for the suggestion that "William Carter Barrett" may have dropped the final word of his usine, and thus may have been admitted an attorney under the name of "Carter." It is clear that this was not so. Moreover, there is not among the lists of attorneys of the Dublin courts, between 1820 and 1856, any one at all named "Carter." It may further be stated that there does not appear anywhere in the records the slightest impulation against the conduct of this "William C. Barrett," admitted an attorney on May 20, 1831. Finally, it is worth observing how his own statement of parentage, sworn in his affidavit of "Posting Notices" (C) gives exactly the same account as has appeared in the Haralto.

With respect to W. C. Barrett's uncles, brothers of his father, George C. Barrett, a search was made in the British army list. It is not easy to find army lists of the early lists record "William C. Barrett" as "surgeon in the Galway county for Eleventhy regiment (milita)," his commission bearing date 1796. Of the other brother the following particulars can be found in the lists:—"John Carter Barrett, Ensign (commission dated 20th July, 1809) in the Fifty second (or the Oxfordshire) regiment of toot (regulars). It is not easy to find army lists of the commission dearly gain to the following particulars can be found in the lists:—"John Carter Barrett, Ensign (commission dated 20th July, 1809) in the Fifty second (or the Oxfords

IS IT ANOTHER RING?

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS SAY OF COURSE IT IS. BUT GERMAN IMPORTERS DENY --- A STORY OF THE ALLEGED UNDERVALUATION OF IM-PORTED CORSETS.

For about six years, it is alleged, there has existed a corrupt combination among manufacturers in Ger, nany of woven corsets and certain German importers in this city who deal in these articles. It is charged that American houses are unable to purchase any of at Wurtemberg, Cronstadt, Stuttgart and Göttingen and other manufacturing centres, and import them to this country, for the simple reason that the manufacturers refuse to fill orders except through their American branch houses or agents, who, it is be, lieved, are generally partners in the manufactories. It is declared that if the goods were sold indiscrim. inately to American buyers in Germany no comi existence, as its only purpose is to deprive the United States of the revenue justly due them under the law who are unable to compete with the alleged combination is that the German bouses, relying upon the im

have systematically undervalued their exportations the American market. To check this system of invoicing high priced goods at low values, which, it is claimed, has driven out of the corset trade some of the largest and wealthiest houses in this city, Congress a few years ago arranged a tariff providing that all

goods below the cost of \$6 shall pay a specific tariff of \$2, and those above the cost of \$6 thirty-five per cent at valorem.

The alleged facts as to a combination of German manufacturers and New York importers were, a few weeks ago, brought to the attention of District Attorney Bliss and Collector Arthur, and inquiries were' instituted by them to determine whether these German houses were sending in their goods at unduly low valuations. The fact that corsets which are sold here at from \$12 to \$16.50 per dozen were in some instances fivoloced at less than \$6, and that others, selling here for from \$20 to \$32 per dozen were in some instances than \$12 per dozen, excited the suspicion of the Customs authorities, and, in consequence, during the past four weeks several large invoices of corrests consigned to German houses in this city have been detained for reappraisement. The authorities have had great difficulty in ascertaining the

REAL VALUE OF THE ARTICLES.
In this dilemma they called in experts ongaged in the trade to estimate values. Among these gentlemen were Measrs, Sergeant and Fenton, of A. T. Stewart's; George C. Batcheller, of Thomson, Lang & Co., and Measrs, Lyali and Burkett, of the United States Corset Company, in West Twenty-third street. The values placed upon the goods by those gentlemen differed somewhat, but all agreed that they were invoiced below the real value. To-day General Appraiser Ketcham will call in appraisers to fix the values of the goods imported by three of the German houses. If the appraisement be raised on this examination it will rest with the government officers to condemn the goods or release them on the payment of the duties in accordance with the increased valuations.

District Attorney Bliss is understood to have declared that he will detain for reappraisement all corsets entering the part, no matter who they belong to; and it is likely that with a view of preventing any irregularities in the future on a great bill he sent by the

clared that he will detain for reappraisement all corsets entering the port, no matter who they belong to; and it is likely that with a view of preventing any irregularities in the future on a great bill he sent by the government to Germany to fix a valuation on all goods of this class manufactured for the American trade, unless values can be settled here.

The reporter called upon Hessra. Sergeant and Fenton. The former, who is at the head of the wholesale notion department of A. T. Stewart's establishment, stated that about the fall of the year he went out to get the prices of such goods as they had been in the habit of importing from Europe. He got from several agents of importers their prices, which showed that he could buy corsets cheaper from them than he could import. In some instances these agents actually offered to sell at prices which they admitted were below the market value. He was ordered by Mr. Libby to appear before Mr. Mead, the examiner who passed these importations, about the last of March. Mr. Fenton and Mr. Batcheller were there as experts, as was also Mr. Lyall, of the United States Coract Company. They compared samples of their own goods with the imported German article, and they estimated that there had been a general

ENDERVALUATION OF FORTY-THERE PER GENT of the German article, while some brands were even more undervained. There was every evidence of a corrupt combination, as a result of which their house (A. T. Stewart's) was literally driven out of the market. Mr. Fenton confirmed Mr. Sergeant's statements throughout.

more undervalued. There was every evidence of a corrupt combination, as a result of which their bouse (A. T. Stewart's) was literally driven out of the market. Mr. Fonton confirmed Mr. Sergeant's statements throughout.

Mr. Ketcham, of Mills & Gibbs, stated that he had been invited to value the goods, but declined, as he did not wish to get the ill-will of parties in the trade. For about six years four or five firms, he said, had had a monopoly of the American trade in these German corsets, and American importers could only buy dirough their agents. He expressed the belief that there were some irregularities, but he declined to particularize firms or the manner of conducting the business so as to cut off open competition.

Mr. Batchelier, of Thomson, Lang & Co., admitted that he had been called in and had fixed values, but he declined to state what his experiences were until after his further examination on Monday.

The reporter called upon members of all the Pirms Allered to Mr. District with the pools were not undermystated to the state what his experiences were until after his further examination on Monday.

The reporter called upon members of all the phatically declared that the goods were not undermystated to the state of the provided all agreed in the expression of the opinion that it is a conspiracy on the part of some one interested in three American corset manufactories, two of which are in this city, and the other in providence, to destroy the trade of the importers and force the domestic manufactories, two of which are in this city, and the other in providence, to destroy the trade of the importers and force the domestic manufactories, two of which are in this city, and the other in porters are manufactories, the first part of some one of the confidence, to destroy the trade of the importers and force the domestic manufactories, two of which are in this city, and the other in porters and force the domestic manufactories, the manufactories, the manufactories of the manufactory of the custom subtomesti

TESTING A NOVEL BOILER.

A test was made on Saturday, at No. 247 West Forty-seventh street, of a new and decidedly novel steam boiler. This is called the Pierce rotary tubular boiler. It is 6 feet long and 4 in diameter, and has 18 four-inch tubes and 18 three and a half-moh tubes running lengthwise through it. It revolves over the five on two truncions, which turn on friction rollers. The water is injected through a pipe running through one trunion, and the steam comes out through a similar pipe at the other trunnion. The boiler is kept revolving all the time and thus has all its surface continually presented to the fire. There are a series of ron backets incide the boiler and half surrounding the tubes, which carry much of the water up as the revolutions progress and scatter it over the hot surface of the boiler. In this way the boiler, notwithstanding its diminutive size, is made to produce aufficient steam to run a ninety-horse power engine. Of course but very little fuel is constined.

ATHLETICS.

NEW TRACK TO BE LAID OUT AT SARATOGA FOR THE COLLEGE ATRLETIC ASSOCIATION-THE GROUND, ITS LOCATION AND ADVANTAGES-PROBABILITY OF INVITING BRITISH AMATEURS

SARATOGA SPRINGS, April 11, 1876. Two members of the Committee on Athletic Sports of the Intercollegate Athletic Association visited Saratoga yesterday to make arrangements for the next summer meeting, which will occur on the day following the boat race. The two committeemen, Messrs. G. Creighton Webb, of Yale, and G. W. Green, of Harvard were received by the delegates of the Saratoga Associa-tion, Messrs, Eustice and Wright, and taking a carriage went on a tour of inspection to the spots selected as most suitable for the preparation of

A REGULAR ATHLETIC TRACK.

It was decided to lay a quarter mile course on the nue at its junction with New street. The field is a level one: its situation is in every way adapted to the Congress Hall, it will be far more convenient for both speciators and contestants than the Glen Mitchell pines, which will be a delightful spot for the men who

course. In the next held there is a large grows or pines, which will be a delightful spot for the men who train near by to lounge in after the daily spin. The track will be a quarter mile one, laid with ashes, and probably arranged in au oval, like the track of the London Athletic Club at Little Bridge and the famous turf track at Cambridge, England.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

It is proposed to build a grand stand for spectators on the h mestretch, with dressing rooms underneath it for the athletes. The field is such a level one that the men can be watched all the way around, and in the walking races especially, where there has always been troucide in keeping a strict lookout for the leat of the contestants, there will on this track to no difficulty. All the sprint races will be run on the ash path, except the 120 yards hurdle race. This will be run on a grass "crease" prepared with sod-in the middle of the oval. Besides the dressing rooms there will be a tent put up for the men to reat in. The driveway from the road will lead directly up to the grand stand, which will be built facing away from the sun.

INVITE THE BRITISHERS.

Several colleges are in favor of acting on the Herald's suggestion in inviting the English amateurs to take part. If this be done there can be ittle doubt of making the next meeting a grand success.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The base ball season of 1876 has practically opened, and again the tip of the foul ball is heard in the land, Already the amateurs and professionals of the East and West have begun to air their uniforms and select their bats to be used during what promises to be the ousiest base ball season on record. On Saturday last no little life (and rustiness) was exhibited by the ball players of this vicinity at Prospect Park and the Capi-toline grounds, Brooklyn; the Elysian Fields, Hoboken and at Melrose. The professionals generally took advantage of last week's fine weather to practise on the amateur nines in their respective neighborhoods. The Mutuals, of Brooklyn, have been engaging in contests with the best amateurs of that city, and have been showing some very heavy batting and good fielding. The event of the week was the easy manner in which they de feated the Arlington nine, of this city, on Thursday. The Arlingtons have procured a team remarkable in playing strength, and the fact of the Mutuals beating

The Arlingtons have procured a team remarkable in playing strength, and the fact of the Mutuals beating them by a score of 33 to 8 has excited universal surprise among the fraternity. The Brooklyn protessional club has already displayed some fine play, and they should stand high on the record of the League clubs at the end of the season.

The Harttoris have displayed their powers against the Trinity Gollege nine, and, although on one occasion has tweek they loaned the college boys Cummings and Harbridge to pitch and catch, they scored an easy victory. The Bostons and New Ravens played two games last week, one in the home city of each club, and the Bostons won both. The Athletic, 8t. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville clubs, also, have been at work, and some admirable play, considering the carrly season, has been exhibited.

Al. Reach has resigned the position of manager of the Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, and Al. Wright has been elected in his stead. At a meeting of the Athletics, held in the early part of last week, the question as to whether a series of games should be arranged with the Philadelphias came up and created a storny discussion. It was decided, however, to not participate in any game with that club.

The most interesting games that will be played in this vicinity during the present year will be those between the amateur Arlington and Chelsea clubs, the former representing this city and the latter Brooklys. Each of these clubs has a stronger nine than eyer previously, and each is confident that it can defeat the other. When they play the public can rely upon each side doing its best to win, and as either nine is composed of really first class players interesting contests may be anticipated. For the benefit of levers of the national game, when played honestly, these clubs should make a special arrangement whereby their series shall consist of at least five games instead of the customary three.

GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING

Articles of agreement have been drawn up and for a Graco-Roman wrestling match, best three in five, for \$250 a side (play or pay) and the light weight cham-

THE BICYCLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. Stanton, the English bicycle champion, will ride fity miles this evening against Mr. McClellan, the American champion. The contest will commence at ing, Sixty-third street and Third avenue. The match is for \$700 and the championehip. Mr. Stanton has been riding doily in the Institute and the Park, and ex-pects to make the distance in about three hours.

YACHTING NOTE.

Yacht Meta, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Iselin, from New York, passed Hanath Whitestone Telegraph station yesterday on route for Greenport.

BOATING NOTES.

The season on the Harlem is now fairly open and

Mr. A. P. Loring, stroke of the Harvard eight-oared, will not be likely to row this summer. The Argonauts, of Canada, intend to visit Philadel-

phia next summer and row at the Centennial.

The New York Rowing Club are now in possession

The New York Rowing Club are now in possession of their new boathouse on the Harlem.

The Analostan and Potoniac clube, of Washington, will each have a tel-cared barge this season.

It is likely that Faulkner and Regan, of Boston, will have a pair-cared race with Bigin and Plaisted.

The Narragausett Club, of Providence, look forward to a very lively season and are preparing accordingly. Fred Eldred, of the Argonautas, is spending a couple of weeks at home.

The Harlem Regatta Association is determined to make the apring regatta of 756 a success.

The Excelsion Boat Club, of Detroit, has a memberable of Bity-two and a cash account of over \$6,000.

The Stock Exchange Rowing Club intend to have a six-cared gig built for the Harlem regatta.

The midshipmen of the Naval Academy and the Potomacs with lave a match race this year.

The monthly sculling races for the junior and senior championship of the Nautilus Club commence next month.

POLO AND GUN CLUBS.

[From the London Post, April 3.] The shooting englosure at Hurlingham will be opened for the season on Wednesday and on Saturday the Gun Club will also commence proceedings. The Inter-national Gun and Polo Club will have polo, shooting national-Gun and Polo Club will have polo, shooting and polo pony races at Brighton on Easter Monday and Tuesday, and at Cheitenham on the 1st and 2d of May there will be pole and races with polo ponies, but no shooting. The Executive will then proceed to Berlin to carry out a six days' polo and shooting meeting under the anspices of several persons of distinction. Although the entries closed on the 15th March applications continue to be received. The names of the players which were forwarded to Berlin are expected back every day and on their arrival will be published. As there are four full inflittary teams entered only about a third of the civilians can be taken.

RRITISH ARMY SPORTS.

[From the London Post, April 4.] A grand military athietic meeting will be held at Liliebridge on the 9th and 10th June next for the benefit of the Royal Cambridge Asylum and the Sol-diers' Daughters' Selfool at Hampstead. The meeting diers' Paughters' Selfool at Hampstead. The meeting will be under the patronage of the Queen, and most probably of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The support hitherto received by the committee managing the meeting gives them great hope of a great success. One man of each regiment will be allowed to contest each race.

The programme will consist of running, hurdle races, tent pegging, mounted combats, gymnastic exercises, &c., and upward of £100 in money and caps will be given as prizes.

SECRETARY BRISTOW.

Interview with the Distinguished Kentuckian at His Home in Louisville.

HIS REPORTED RESIGNATION DEVIED.

The Alleged Meeting With Politicians in Cincinnati a Canard.

A SOUTHERN EDITOR ON THE SOUTH,

Forcible Opinions on the Presidential Question Foreibly Expressed.

Louisvines, Ky., April 14, 1876. As the air of the West particularly has of late been filled with rumors growing out of the fact of Secreprominent of which will be alluded to in the sequel, prominent of which will be aliaded to in the sequel, your reporter sought the subject of them at the Galt House to-day, with a view of accretaining their truthful-ness and of obtaining such information from the distin-guished for of the Whiskey Ring as he might choose to impart concerning the important political questions of the hour. The Herald representative was ushered into a handsome private parlor on the second floor, where Mr. Bristow received him with that peculiarly brusque courtesy which characterizes the famous Kontuckian.

"I have called, Mr. Secretary," said the reporter. "to ask whether there is any truth in the report that

you are going out of office ?" The Secretary smiled. "That is a little ambiguous," he replied. "If you mean to inquire whether I have

resigned"-"Yes, sir, that is it."

"There was no conference."

"I have not." "There is a report in Washington that you have."
"There are many reporters in Washington," he observed, and then added:—"Of course, a man can't expect to hold office always, or know precisely when he is going out; but I may say that I expect and hope to go out the 4th of next March." "Then your visit to Kentucky has no political sig-

"I certainly thought it had not until my arrival here.

I thought I came to look after some private business; to pass a week among my own people and generally to get away from the turmoil of business and rest myself. I see by the papers, however, that there is a mystory, and that I have ulterior plans. "What about that Cincinnati conterence?"

"Did you not stay over in Cincinnati, where you were met by Mr. Watterson, who, in company with Mr. Hal-stead and Mr. Richard Smith, passed the evening with

The Secretary laughed. "Do they say that?" he

The Secretary laughed. "Do they say that?" he said. Being told that they did, he continued:—

"There was a delay of two hours, which obliged me to lie over in Cinemnati. I saw peither Mr. Halstead nor Mr. Watterson. Since my arrival here Mr. Watterson tells me that he was in Cincinnati, in company with Mr. Haldeman, on private business. They left Cincinnati two hours before 1 got there."

"Then there is no truth in the rumor that the Courier-Journal is going to come out for Bristow?"

"I do not know what the Courier-Journal is going to do, but I think it protty saie to say that it isn't for Bristow. It has declared that it is not over and over again. It is a democratic paper, pledged to support the St. Lours nominee. While I am indebted to it for consideration and friendly treatment, that is, when I have been assailed in my private character, it has not hastened to believe me a third in advance of the proof, but has discredited charges against me; this is to be set down to its impress, and to the fact that Mr. Watterson and Mr. Haldeman are my neighbors, who know me, and could not be induced to lie about me:"

"Then all these tales are false!"

"Absolutely so,"

Mr. Bristow spoke pleasantly apon general topics,

"Then all these tales are false?"

"Absolutely so."

Mr. Bristow spoke pleasantly apon general topics, but was reticent as to the Presidential question. He betrayed no anxiety or uneasiness, seeming to think slightingly of the movement in his favor.

AT THE COUNTRY-JOURNAL OPTICK.

Failing to get anything more of interest from him, your reporter repaired to the Courier-Journal building, where he found Mr. Haldeman hard at work in the counting room. In answer to a question about the Cincinnati conference Mr. Haldeman said:—

"Oh, don't bother me about any such foolishness. Go and see Mr. Watterson. He'il tell you all you want to know."

The reporter found Mr. Watterson in his room, or rooms, for these are a suite the handsomest in the world; ceilings arched and frescoed; gorgeous chandehers; rich panels, carpets and bronzes, reminding one of a French salon matecal of an editorial office. Heing interrogated as to the points above mentioned Mr. Watterson corroborated with emphasis what Mr. Bris-

of a French salon instead of an editorial office. Being interrogated as to the points above mentioned Mr. Watterson corroborated with emphasis what Mr. Bristow had said, observing that the whole story was "grag-baby lie, made out of whole but dirty cloth."

"Is there no contingency under which the Courier-Journal would support Mr. Bristow?" asked the reporter.

"None," replied Mr. Watterson, "that I can conceive. If Bristow is honest, and if we are bonest, how can we come together? He is an extreme radical republican by conviction. The Courier-Journal is and always has been a doctrinaire, hard money, home rule, free trade paper. Mr. Haldeman is very fond of Bristow, admires and respects him. I do not know him so well, but I know him well enough to appreciate his maniness, integrity, courage and candor. I don't nesting the properties of the state of the support of

his mapliness, integrity, courage and canoer. I some and restrict to use such expressions in writing about him, and the property of the property instance. When a man like Lamar or Gordon or Rabsom has appeared, the people have taken him to their heart. But for one lamar there are a dozen Nasbys, who, in the absence of some one to meet and expose them, have easily carried the crossroads. So no one can tell what beat the middlement, the mercenaries and the may give the South."

"Hy rights they ought to be good. He is the representation of the property of

casily corried the crossroads. So no one can tell what bent the middlemen, the mercenaries and the may give the South."

"What are Governor Tilden's chances?"

"By rights they ought to be good. He is the representative of the only rule of theory or practice by which the south can get on its feet again—administrative reform. He is, besides, an old line Jeffersonian democrat and strict constructionist, who should be a favorite even with the Bourbons. But there is least conviction where there is most asseveration and exaction. Tilden is not a gushy, mushy driveller. He is too able, upright and dry for the professional bummer with the runled shirt and the 'be gad s'ah!' He is a New Yorker, and the fools think they can get on without New York."

"They you think, if nominated, he could be elected?"

"Ithink he could beat any republican excert Bristow, and I think he is the only democrat who could give Bristow a race."

"Then you are for Tilden?"

"I am, without reserve. But, being no politician of partisan, I only express a belief that he is the man to win with, both as a matter of principle and expeciency. The election or rejection of a man is of the singlitest personal concern to me. Individually, I cannot profit by the nomination of any man. Mr. Haldeman and I have a large business here, we have incurred mutual debts; we are dependent upon each other, and the rise and fall of men and parties outside of our business hannot affect us. Neither of us want office or patronage or would or could accept it. It is our purpose always to pursue a straightforward course, regardiess of consequences, and in this spirit we have stood by the right often in the face of obloquy, but always to final vindication and victory. The West is lost to the democrats, and might as well be abandoned. Their only hope is in the East, the Pacific States and the South.

THE RAG BASY

the South.

THE RAG RASY
did the job in Ohio and Indiana. The little there is left to destroy is being made way with by the vagatoric politicians, lea by the Enquirer."

"How about Bowles and Halstend?"

"Oh, I suppose they know what they are about. I am sure i don't." With which Mr. Watter son turned placedly to his amanueusis and resumed the work which was interrupted on the entrance of the Hanatas reporter.

Mrs. Tallman, of No. 36 West Two